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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/040,734	01/04/2002	David Betz	019223-001510US	3593
22434	7590	07/28/2006	EXAMINER	
BEYER WEAVER & THOMAS, LLP			ZHAO, DAQUAN	
P.O. BOX 70250				
OAKLAND, CA 94612-0250			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2633	

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/040,734	BETZ ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	Daquan Zhao	2633	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 01/04/2002.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1-23 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 04 January 2002 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- |                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                                                                             | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                                                    | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>05/16/05, 11/26/04</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                                                |

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Specification***

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities:

Page 12, line 11 of the specification recites: "Each vista point of a z-frame has will have its own name".

Page 7, line 21 talks about "ROM 40" in media processing system 31 in figure 1C. However, Figure 1C shows "ROM 37".

Appropriate correction is required.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-5, 9, 16, 17-23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Abecassis (US 6,408,128 B1).

For claim 1, Abecassis discloses a method for creating an interest point from one or more digital video titles, the method comprising:

- Identifying a video frame from a digital video title (e.g. figure 13, column 55, lines 1-7, figure 15, image 1510, column 59, lines 22-39);
- Identifying an interest point in the video frame (e.g. figure 15, target pointer 1521); and
- Storing a file on a digital video disc (DVD), said file having identifiers for the single video frame and the interest point. (e.g. “video map”, column 60, lines 18-31, column 21, line 56 – column 22 line 5, and column 5, line 8-10 defines “segment”).

For claim 2, Abecassis discloses the method of claim 1, wherein said single video frame is a z-frame (e.g. figure 13, video, column 55, lines 1-7, and figure 15, 1511, 1521. page 4, lines 3-7 of the specification defines the z-frame as a point of interest in a video and a z-frame is also a single frame of a video where the video is paused and manipulated for the viewer's benefit).

For claim 3, Abecassis discloses the method of claim 1 further comprising the step of manipulating the z-frame using a function chosen from the group consisting of zoom, pan, and gamma correct (e.g. column 60, lines 18-31, “targets of magnification”).

For claim 4, Abcassis discloses the method of claim 1, wherein said interest point is a vista point (e.g. figure 15, 1521, column 60, lines 18-31, “targets of magnification”). Page 8, lines 24-25 defines the vista points can be portions of a single video frame, portion of a single video scene or series of video frames).

For claim 5, Abcassis discloses the method of claim 4, the method further comprising: selecting a pause time for the video frame, wherein the pause time controls the duration of any display of the z-frame (e.g. column 55, lines 22-29, "duration").

For claim 9, Abcassis teaches the method of claim 1, wherein the identifying the interest point further comprises identifying a zoom level for the interest point (e.g. column 59, lines 11-22, "desired zoom level").

For claim 17, Abecassis discloses a method for presenting on a viewer a video frame with one or more interest points from a title on a digital video disk (DVD) on a viewer, said method comprising:

- Identifying a video frame from a title on the DVD (e.g. figure 13, column 55, lines 1-7, figure 15, image 1510, column 59, lines 22-39, column 3, lines 24-29);
- Identifying an interest point comprising a portion of the video frame (e.g. figure 15, target pointer 1521);
- Storing a file on a computer readable medium, said file having identifiers for the video frame and the interest point (e.g. "video map", column 60, lines 18-31, column 21, line 56 – column 22 line 5, and column 5, line 8-10 defines "segment");
- Providing a menu template having a location for video and a location for text, wherein the text is associated with the video (e.g. figure 6E, 653, and 656, column 23, lines 22-38); and

- Displaying the video frame with the interest point in a video area of a display (e.g. figure 15, 1520).

For claim 16, Abecassis teaches a system for displaying a video frame with one or more interest points, the video game associated with a title on a digital video disk (DVD), said system comprising:

- A DVD reference player having an ethernet connection (e.g. column 6, lines 12-31, "a DVD player" and "net surfboard");
- A computer coupled to said ethernet connection (e.g. column 6, lines 12-31, "a multimedia computing device");
- A DVD emulator coupled to said DVD reference player for storing work in progress and for imitating a DVD (e.g. column 6, lines 31-46, Multimedia Player); and
- A display coupled to said DVD reference player (e.g. column 7, lines 57-67, monitor).

For claim 18, Abecassis teaches the method of claim 17, wherein the computer readable medium is a DVD (e.g. column 21, line 56 – column 22 line 5).

For claim 19, Abecassis teaches the DVD stores both the title on the DVD and the identifiers (e.g. column 23, lines 6-14, column 60, lines 18-31).

For claim 20, Abecassis discloses the method of claim 17, wherein the identifying the interest point comprises identifying a plurality of interest points (e.g. column 62, lines 9-18, "plurality of targets").

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For claim 21, Abecassis discloses the method of claim 17, wherein displaying the video frame with the interest point comprises displaying the video frame in a first video area of the display and displaying the interest point in a second area of the display (e.g. figure 15, 1524, 1525, column 59, lines 56-67).

For claim 22, Abecassis discloses the method of claim 17, wherein the text is a dynamically displayed scene description associated with video frame or with an interest point of the video frame (e.g. figure 6e, 656, column 23, lines 22-38).

For claim 23, Abecassis discloses the method of claim 17 further comprising the step of:

Entering a textual description of the video frame or the interest point associated with the video frame; and

Displaying the textual description on the display (e.g. figure 6e, 656, column 23, lines 22-38, editor identifies the content category 656 of segment 655. "segment" is defined in column 5, line 7-10 as one or plurality of frames).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

**Claims 6, 8, 10, 11, 14, and 15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abecassis (US 6,408,128 B1) as applied to claims 1-5, 9, 16, 17-23 above, and further in view of Kaji et al (US 2002/0,018,136 A1).

Claims 6, 8, and 10 are drawn to the following limitation:

- Entering a gamma correction for the interest point of the z-frame.
- Selecting a gamma correction for the interest point.
- Identifying an x-coordinate and a y-coordinate for the interest point.

Abecassis fails to teach the following:

- Entering a gamma correction for the interest point of the z-frame.
- Selecting a gamma correction for the interest point.
- Identifying an x-coordinate and a y-coordinate for the interest point.

Kaji et al teaches the gamma correction on each color signal and luminance signal (e.g. column 10, paragraph [154]), and Kaji et al also teaches identifying an x-coordinate and a y-coordinate for the enlargement center (e.g. column 9, paragraph [136]). It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kaji et al into the teaching of Abecassis to limit the center position of the enlargement display process to a certain specified area within the image area, thereby, preventing enlarged display of a black portion not containing image information and minimizing the unnatural displacement of the image center at the shift from the ordinary image display state to the enlarged display state (Kaji et al, column 10, paragraph [153]).

Claims 11, 14, and 15 are drawn to a composer for creating a z-frame from an enhanced digital video disk (DVD), said composer comprising:

- A user interface for entering information associated with a z-frame of a video, wherein the z-frame is comprised of one or more vista points;
- A user interface for entering a control for said z-frame;
- A vista point chart for listing the one or more vista points associated with the z-frame; and
- A vista point setting area, said vista point setting area having a user interface for entering the x-coordinate and y-coordinate of the one or more vista points;
- A user interface for entering a zoom level for the one or more vista points;
- Entering a gamma correction level for the one or more vista points.

Abecassis teaches a composer for creating a z-frame from an enhanced digital video disk (DVD), said composer comprising:

- A user interface for entering information associated with a z-frame of a video, wherein the z-frame is comprised of one or more vista points (e.g. figure 6e, 656, column 23, lines 22-38, editor identifies the content category 656 of segment 655. “segment” is defined in column 5, line 7-10 as one or plurality of frames);
- A user interface for entering a control for said z-frame (e.g. column 23, lines 26-32, “editor selects a particular scene and segment to edit”);

- One or more vista points associated with the z-frame (e.g. column 62, lines 9-12, "viewer may select within a single image a plurality of targets of magnification"); and
- A vista point chart (e.g. figure 6E, list of scene such as scene 3 and scene 4).
- A user interface for entering a zoom level for the one or more vista points (e.g. column 59, lines 11-22, "desired zoom level);

However, Abecassis fail to teach a vista point setting area, said vista point setting are having a user interface for entering the x-coordinate and y-coordinate of the one or more vista points, and Abecassis fails to teach a gamma correction level for the one or more vista points. Kaji et al teaches the gamma correction on each color signal and luminance signal (e.g. column 10, paragraph [154]), and Kaji et al also teaches identifying an x-coordinate and a y-coordinate for the enlargement center (e.g. column 9, paragraph [136]). It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Kaji et al into the teaching of Abecassis to limit the center position of the enlargement display process to a certain specified area within the image area, thereby, preventing enlarged display of a black portion not containing image information and minimizing the unnatural displacement of the image center at the shift from the ordinary image display state to the enlarged display state (Kaji et al, column 10, paragraph [153]).

**Claim 7** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abecassis (US 6,408,128 B1), as applied to claims 1-6, 8-11, 14, 15, 16, 17-23 above, and further in view of Nagasawa et al (US 6,141,484).

Claim 7 recites the method of claim 1, wherein said identifying the video frame further comprises identifying a pre-roll time prior to the video frame, wherein said pre-roll time is the amount of time the video plays to stopping on the video frame.

Abecassis teaches the video plays can be stop (e.g. column 16, column 53, line 60-67, "point in which the pause occurred"). However, Abecassis fails to teach the pre-roll time. Nagasawa teaches the pre-roll time prior to the video frame, wherein said pre-roll time is the amount of time the video plays to stopping on the video frame (e.g. column 11, lines 39-41). Therefore, It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nagasawa into the teaching of Abecassis to provide an editing method in which a comfortable and convenient editing circumstance can be given to the editing operator (Nagasawa, column 5, lines 11-14).

Claims 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Abecassis (US 6,408,128 B1), and of Kaji et al (US 2002/0,018,136 A1) as applied to claims 1-11, 14, 15, 16, 17-23 above, and further in view of Nagasawa et al (US 6,141,484).

**Claims 12 and 13** are drawn to a control selected from a group consisting of a pause time and a pre-roll time, and said z-frame comprises a pause time and pre-roll time for the video prior to said pause time.

Abecassis teaches a control for pause time and the z-frame (e.g. column 53, line 60-67). However, Abecassis fails to specify the pre-roll time. Kaji et al fails to teach none of the above. Nagasawa et al discloses the pre-roll time (e.g. column 11, lines 39-41). Therefore, It would have been obvious for one ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teaching of Nagasawa into the teaching of Abecassis and Kaji et al to provide an editing method in which a comfortable and convenient editing circumstance can be given to the editing operator (Nagasawa, column 5, lines 11-14).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daquan Zhao whose telephone number is (571) 270-1119. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Fri. 7:30 -5, alt Fri. off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shanon Foley can be reached on (571) 272-0898. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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